

but also important cultural factors in pain experience and differences in chronic pain care for adolescents may exist in different countries.

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Oral Presentation

The Moderation Role of Family Support on the Relationship Between Electronic Media Use and Peer Support

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Introduction: During adolescence, adolescents start a process of separation-individuation from their parents in order to establish their place in society. As part of this process, peer support is important for the purpose of establishing self-identity, emotional well-being, and success in school. Recent studies show the increasing use of electronic media communication (EMC) by adolescents, which helps them to maintain contact and position themselves in the peer group. However, parents continue to be significant and influential during this period. Yet while the importance of peer and parent support has been established, their interplay with EMC has been understudied.

Purpose: The goals of the present study were to examine the relationships between EMC, peer support, and family support and to understand to what extent low levels of parental support may encourage higher levels of EMC use as a means of gaining more peer support. As part of this, we also sought to explore what characterizes adolescents who have high peer support (in terms of gender, age, socioeconomic status, and origin).

Materials and Methods: This study was based on data from the 2014 Israeli HBSC survey. A total of 12,922 students aged from 12 to 18 years olds took part. The questionnaire included items relating to age, gender, origin (Jewish Immigrants; Jewish Non-immigrants; Arabs Non-immigrants), family affluence (FAS); parental monitoring, parental communication, ease of communication with parents; family support, EMC (texting, instant messaging), and peer support. We used hierarchical mixed-effects regression analysis for variables predicting peer support.

Results: Girls, older adolescents, non-immigrants, and adolescents with high FAS reported higher levels of peer support. Moreover, peer support had a significant positive correlation to EMC ($r = .229$, $p \leq .001$) and a significant positive correlation with family support ($r = .289$, $p \leq .001$). Analysis showed that family support moderated the association between peer support and EMC, such that for adolescents with lower levels of parental support, the relationship between EMC and peer support was stronger.

Conclusion: Adolescents use EMC to communicate with their friends, and it possible that this kind of communication helps them to gain more social support. Moreover, good communication and support from their family can be seen to be related to both peer support and EMC use. However, low family support can push adolescents to use EMC more in order to gain peer support.

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Oral Presentation

The Positive Effect of Organised Leisure Time Activities Involvement for the Wellbeing of the Young Adolescents.

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Introduction and purpose: WHO invited an effective use of data to drive health interventions in adolescents, also focussing on the relationship between youth engagement and health. Recent researches showed that involvement in Organised-Leisure-Time-Activities (OLTA) could positively affect wellbeing. This study describes the relationships between OLTA participation and adolescents' life-satisfaction, physical activity, and risky behaviours, taking into consideration known contextual factors.

Methods: Data were collected from the Italian 2014 Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) study, a collaborative cross-national survey involving more than 45 countries. According to the international protocol, a representative sample of 47,912 students aged 11, 13, and 15 years were recruited from school classes in Italy. For the study aims, analyses included only 13 and 15 -years-old students' responses, with a final sample of 27,749 youths. Life satisfaction, physical activity, and smoking, alcohol drinking, and drunkenness were analysed in relation to students' participation in four different clusters of OLTA: involved in Cultural-Activities, in Sport-Activities, in both cultural and sport activities, not involved in any. A multivariate model of analyses was used to explore the associations between OLTA involvement and outcome variables controlling for socio-demographics and geographic contexts.

Results: The overall rate of involvement was about 72%, with higher rates in 13-years-olds. Males showed higher levels of involvement. Being involved in both type of OLTA, sportive and cultural ones, showed overlapping results in 13- and in 15-years-olds with a reduced association for smoking (OR = 0.72 95%IC 0.6;0.9, 13yo and OR = 0.67 95%IC 0.6;0.8, 15yo), a slight higher level of alcohol consumption (OR = 1.26, 95%IC 1.8;1.5, 13yo and OR = 1.19 95%IC 1.1;1.3, 15yo); a strong positive association for physical activity (OR = 1.88 95%IC 1.6, 13yo and OR = 3.14 95%IC 2.6;3.8, 15yo) and life satisfaction (OR = 1.60 95%IC 1.4;1.8, 13yo and OR = 1.45 95%IC 1.3;1.7, 15yo). Similar effect emerged for being involved in only sport-activities but not for cultural ones. Gender, socio-economic levels, and geographic contexts were related to all the variables and with the measured outcomes.

Conclusion: Being involved in OLTA showed a clear positive association with all the outcomes but alcohol consumption, although gender, socio-economic, and geographic contexts revealed to have an influence. Modern pediatricians, as public health professionals with a central role in facilitating children and parents towards healthier lifestyles, should take into account the importance of helping youth to be involved in out of school-structured activities, aware of the risk that participation may also lead to a slightly higher alcohol consumption.

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Oral Presentation

Time Trends in Bullying Victimization across Countries in Europe and North America and the Evolving Role of Cyber-victimization

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